15:Bandelier E-4 (no date)1880 NU7 Aztec NU7

soil, and to establish its customs at the time when the Europeans first trod the Mexican shore.

We readily distinguish several classes of lands, bearing each a different name, besides the "altepetlalli," or tribal territory or range. The latter was the widest circumscription for which the Nahuatl language had a term. (The word "Anahuac," which is often used, is utterly inapplicable, as we have elsewhere shown).[73] No other idea of tenure was connected with it, beyond that of *tribal occupation.*

Each of the numerous tribal areas, overrun by the confederacy (provided the natives were of a sedentary character), contained what we have ventured to call tribute-lots. The name given to these tracts was possibly "yaotlalli," but rather "milchimalli" ("lands of war," and "shield-lands").[74] As before said, the soil of these tracts was still held in original tenure by the kinships composing the conquered tribe, but the *crops* went towards the tribute. There is no indication about the size of these areas, and they were the only ones directly connected with the conquerors.

Of those tracts whose products were exclusively applied to the governmental needs of the pueblo or tribe itself (taken as an independent unit) there were, as we have already seen, two particular classes:

The first was the "tecpan-tlalli:"—land of the house of the community, whose crops were applied to the sustenance of such as employed themselves in the construction, ornamentation, and repairs of the public house. Of these there were sometimes several within the tribal area. They were tilled in common by special families who resided on them, using the crops in compensation for the work they performed on the official buildings.[75]

[73] Brasseur de Bourbourg ("Ruines de Palenqué," Cap. II, p. 32, and note 16) makes the very sensible remark that the name "Anahuac" did not at all apply to a "state" or "empire," etc., but is general to all countries situated in the neighborhood of considerable bodies of water;—such as lakes or large streams; or the shores of the sea.

[74] MSS. from Simancas "De l'ordre de succession observé par les Indiens relativement à leurs Terres et de leurs Territoires communaux," (translated by Mr. Ternaux-Compans in "Recueil de Pièces," etc., pp. 223 and 224. Torquemada (Lib. XIV, cap. VII, p. 546). Clavigero (Lib. VII, cap. XIV. He includes them positively in the soil of the kinships, and treats them as communal lands, the produce of which furnished military supplies). "Yaotlalli" is improper (see "Art of War," p. 135, note 156), but "Milchimalli" is possible.

[75] From "tecpan," chief-house (Molina, Parte II, p. 95), and "tlalli," soil (Id. p. 124). Torquemada (Lib. XIV, cap. VII, p. 546). "There was another class of lands which belonged to the chief's income; and those who dwelt on them and cultivated them were